

Judge dismisses Unabomber suspect's motion

HELENA, Mont. (Reuter) - A federal judge on Friday threw out a defense request to bar the government from prosecuting Theodore Kaczynski on charges relating to the Unabomber's 17-year reign of mail bomb terror.

Kaczynski, making his second court appearance, wore gray slacks and a green shirt and looked dapper with a short haircut and neatly trimmed beard.

He showed no emotion as US District Judge Charles Lovell rejected the motion to prevent him from being charged in the string of Unabomber attacks.

Kaczynski's well-groomed appearance and civilian clothes were in stark contrast to his first court appearance on April 4 when he wore a bright orange prison jumpsuit, and differed sharply from the way he looked when he was arrested with long unkempt hair and a straggly, matted beard.

So far, Kaczynski has not been charged with any Unabomber crimes, but authorities have said they believe he is the man responsible for three deaths and 23 injuries from 1978 to 1995 caused mainly by mail bombs. He is being held without bail in the Lewis and Clark County Jail on a holding charge of possessing bomb-making materials.

Kaczynski was whisked into the back entrance of the courthouse by four US marshals. Inside, the 100-seat courtroom was packed with journalists and onlookers.

Defense attorney Michael Donahoe argued that his client had been prejudiced by a welter of unauthorized government leaks in the case, which he said hurt Kaczynski's chances of ever getting a fair trial.

But Lovell, in rejecting the motion, said "the defendant is not entitled to perfect treatment. This is not a perfect world. He is entitled to receive fair treatment and he has received fair treatment and will continue to receive fair treatment."

Kaczynski, 53, a brilliant mathematician who abruptly gave up an academic life for one as a hermit in the remote mountains of Montana, was arrested on April 3 at his cabin outside the small town of Lincoln, Montana.

Lovell also rejected defense requests to have the single charge against Kaczynski dismissed and for the return of more than 720 items seized from his cabin by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

Among those items, according to an FBI inventory, were a live pipe bomb, a partially completed bomb and a typewriter the FBI believes was used to type the Unabomber's rambling 35,000-word anti-technology manifesto published last year by The New York Times and The Washington Post after the Unabomber promised to stop his deadly attacks upon publication.



Poll workers prepare ballots at a Rome polling station yesterday as Italians get ready for tomorrow's vote. (AP)

Italians ponder options for cliffhanger election

PAUL HOLMES
ROME

WITH warnings of fascism and communism ringing in their ears, Italians savored a day of unaccustomed political calm yesterday to mull their options in an election that could trigger yet more storms.

As editorial writers pondered the prospect of a draw between the two main blocs and another hung parliament, Italy's 48.9 million voters enjoyed a traditional "pause for reflection" before today's troop to the ballot box.

One television comic said he was going to bed to dream and would vote for the party that had not given him a nightmare.

Today's election will be Italy's third in four years of constant political upheaval brought on by the collapse of a disgraced old guard in the country's graft scandals.

Voting is from seven a.m. to 10 p.m. Unlike in 1994, when Italians flocked to the new face of media mogul Silvio Berlusconi in the hope of securing stability, voters have shed their illusions this time of radical change to the way they are governed.

The last published opinion polls on March 31 showed Berlusconi's centre-right Freedom Alliance and the centre-left Olive Tree bloc level-pegging in their push to form Italy's 55th

government since World War II.

Each has painted the other as a danger to democracy, seizing on the presence in their respective ranks of large parties with roots in communism or fascism.

Stalemate could leave the balance of power in the hands of two minority parties, the Marxist party Communist Refoundation and the federalist Northern League.

That and the possibility of a low turnout have turned the contest into one of the most unpredictable in decades.

"The only way to avoid the worst, a draw, is not to give in to the temptation to abstain," said the Berlusconi family-owned newspaper *Il Giornale*.

"We know that's attractive but so is Russian roulette and only lunatics play that game," Berlusconi, bidding to return to the prime minister's office despite a corruption trial, and his opponent Romano Prodi urged their final televised debate on Friday night to urge undecided voters to come off the fence.

The face-off, declared a draw by newspa-

pers, led to an agreement between the rivals that they would have to try to work together if the election delivered a stalemate.

"If there's a draw, what happens in all European states is you try to form a broader coalition. If you fail, you vote again," said Prodi, a mild-mannered economist. "Agreed," replied Berlusconi, prime minister for seven months in 1994.

Today's election was called back in February after the two alliances, neither with the numbers to govern in the old parliament, failed to reach a deal on a "truce government" to carry out much-needed constitutional reforms.

Italy's system, which mixes direct election with proportional representation, encourages parties to forge shaky alliances while still competing against each other.

It is the most obvious area for reform but the blocs also recognise that the system of government and parliament, formed of two houses which duplicate each other's functions, also require radical change.

"If Italy turns out to be ungovernable the day after tomorrow, the entire political class will be to blame," wrote commentator Sergio Romano in *La Stampa* newspaper. (Reuter)

US seeks to expel Nazi propagandist

WASHINGTON (AP) - The US Justice Department wants to throw a retired US government broadcaster out of the country because he edited several antisemitic, pro-Nazi newspapers in Hungary during World War II.

Ferenc Korcs, 86, a retired Radio Free Europe producer and broadcaster living in Englewood, New Jersey, was served yesterday with an order to show cause why he should be allowed to remain in the United States.

Last year, an appellate court ruled that Korcs "assisted in the persecution of Hungarian Jews by fostering a climate of antisemitism in Northern Transylvania which conditioned the Hungarian public to acquiesce, to encourage and to carry out the abominable antisemitic policies of the Hungarian government in the early 1940s."

The three-judge panel of the US Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia unanimously upheld a lower court order stripping Korcs of his US citizenship.

The order, served by the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations and the Immigration and Naturalization Service office, seeks Korcs's deportation for assisting in persecution and for lying about his wartime activities to settle in the United States in 1950.

In June 1994, at the request of the special investigations office, US District Judge Maryanne Trump Barry of Newark stripped Korcs of the US citizenship he had obtained in 1956.

She found that Korcs's admitted work as founder and "responsible editor" of *Szekeley Nep*, an antisemitic and anti-American newspaper in Nazi-allied Hungary, from 1941-44 constituted "advocacy and assis-

tance in persecution" and "membership and participation in a movement hostile to the United States." One *Szekeley Nep* article said: "There are still others who say that we should not have harmed the Jews, but thank God, today we are beyond these types of sentimentality." Another said Jesus regarded Jews "not as his own race, but as a brood of vipers."

Barry characterized the articles as "poison" that advocated the "de-jewification of Hungarian life" since "a final solution may be achieved only by deporting Jewish elements."

Some 435,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Nazi concentration and death camps between May and July of 1944.

The order said Korcs also served as press officer and deputy information chief of the Hungarian Ministry of National Defense and Propaganda; senior editor of *Magyar Era*, an anti-Allied, anti-Semitic weekly owned by the Ministry of Propaganda; responsible editor of *Vilaglap*, an anti-Allied, pro-German weekly owned by the Nazi-occupied Hungarian government; and a contributing writer with *Az Orszag*, a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic newspaper owned by the occupation government.

The government said each of these jobs constituted independent grounds for deportation.

Eli Rosenbaum, director of the special investigations office, said "propagandists such as Korcs laid the foundation for Nazi genocide by fostering a climate of hate in which inhumane measures could be carried out without protest."

The special investigations office has had 53 Nazi persecutors stripped of US citizenship and 45 expelled from the United States.

Smoke nets Briton 30 months in jail

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - A British bricklayer who got into a fight with flight attendants after smoking aboard a trans-Atlantic flight was sentenced in a US court to 30 months in jail, a lawyer said on Saturday.

Jantzen Coles, 24, was smoking in the restaurant of a United Airlines flight from London to Dulles Airport outside Washington, D.C., when he was discovered by an airline attendant. He slammed the door into one attendant, then jostled several others before being dragged out of the restaurant and restrained.

Coles pleaded guilty to three counts of interfering with a flight crew in the Nov. 22, 1995, incident. He was sentenced by a federal judge in Virginia on Friday, his attorney Lance Gardner said.

"I think it's really harsh for what happened," Gardner said yesterday. "I really don't think the plane was in danger."

System caught Ebola in time

WASHINGTON (AP) - Say the word Ebola, and most people think of a horrific killer.

No wonder three Ebola-stricken monkeys in remote Alice, Texas, spawned a media circus last week, with helicopters buzzing over the primate cages at HRP Inc.

Fortunately, monkeys are quarantined so sickness is caught before society is at risk - and in Texas, the system worked.

"It's a little bit natural for people to be afraid," said Tony Perez, quarantine chief at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"It certainly is our responsibility to get a clear message out to the public that we really think all the safeguards we have in place are working."

Monkeys are big business, a

crucial arm of the \$500 million industry that supplies almost 2 million animals, from rabbits to chimpanzees, for US biomedical research each year.

A March shipment of 100 Philippines rhesus macaques sparked the scare. HRP, which sells 3,000 primates a year and is licensed to handle the riskiest species, followed US rules to quarantine the animals for 31 days.

While in quarantine, one of the monkeys died, and government scientists quickly diagnosed Ebola. A second monkey got sick and was destroyed, as were 47 of its monkey neighbors a few days later, to be safe. The other 50 monkeys were quarantined separately, and are being tested to see if they escaped Ebola.

'Internet will change, not kill, newspapers'

WASHINGTON (AP) - While computers may become the medium of choice for certain kinds of information, such as stocks, newspapers will continue to have a financially promising future, the head of a leading newspaper firm said.

"Online advances will change the shape and scope of newspapers rather dramatically, but it will not

replace ink on paper," Tony Ridder, chairman and chief executive officer of Knight-Ridder Inc., predicted in a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"Print and electronic have complementary strengths," he said.

Knight-Ridder owns 31 newspapers across America and is a pioneer

in making newspaper content available to computer users.

To remain financially secure, newspapers will have to be of high quality, Ridder said. "With more media choices available, people don't have to bother with newspapers that are less than excellent."

As proof of his faith in the future of newspapers, Ridder cited his company's recent investments.

Some of the information people now get from newspapers will move to computers, Ridder predicted.

"Natural forces will drive things toward the most efficient medium," he said.

"Will newspapers still be viable?"

Absolutely. In fact, they will be the most effective remaining mass medium as broadcast continues to fragment," he said.

"Timeliness, 'searchability' and the computer's ability to store vast quantities of information will determine what goes online and what stays in print, he suggested.

He listed some examples of the material now in newspapers that people will one day get from computers - classified ads, stock market listings and "micro-zoned news," news of interest to a small part of a paper's overall circulation area. Such information is "less efficient in print," he said.

Advertisement for 'Jerusalem: An Archaeological Biography' by Hershel Shanks. The book details the history of Jerusalem from the time of King Hezekiah to the present. It includes 200 full color pictures, clear drawings, and a perfect introduction to the Holy City. Price: NIS 139 incl. VAT, plus NIS 15 for door-to-door delivery.

Advertisement for 'Table Manna ESRA's Community Cookbook'. The book presents 350 recipes from over 250 cooks, including recipes of ambassadors, embassies and hotel chefs. It features easy-to-follow directions and special sections for Phyllo Cooking and Vegetarian and Light Meals. Price: NIS 99 plus NIS 9 for packing and postage.

Advertisement from the State of Israel Central Elections Commission. It announces a public holiday on Election Day for the 14th Knesset and the Prime Minister. The holiday includes various services such as transportation, eating places, and security forces.

Advertisement for Mizrahi Bank. It highlights the benefits of keeping money in Israel, such as high interest rates and tax-free deposits. The bank offers a complete range of private banking services and is backed by an impeccable record of safety.

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International intervention

THE most striking development of the past few days has been the internationalization of the Lebanese conflict.
When Katyusha bombings of the Galilee became intolerable three years ago, the only non-regional power which could arbitrate between Jerusalem and Damascus was the US.

What Israel has not been able to convey to the

world is the enormous damage Syria has inflicted on Israel through its Hizbullah proxy. None of the governments now eager to persuade Israel to accept inadequate conditions for a cease-fire would have tolerated Katyusha rockets falling on their towns and villages without retaliating massively.

National self-interest still dictates the foreign powers' attitudes to the region. And while the Soviet Union is no more, Russian interests in the area are not much more benign than those of its predecessor.

Palestinized Israeli Arabs

THE reaction to Operation Grapes of Wrath by the Israeli Arab political leadership is one of the more unsettling parts of the operation. It is one thing for Arab leaders to organize demonstrations in Nazareth against the government in sympathy for the Lebanese killed by Israeli artillery.

Particularly reprehensible is the failure to condemn Hizbullah and its aggression against Israeli civilians. Such conduct - even if it is no more than a thoughtless, knee-jerk response - should worry Israel far more than the predictable chorus of disapproval from the Arab regimes and some European countries.

Nothing reflects this move toward radical nationalism more dramatically than the Arab parties' Knesset lists, in which the common denominator is a virtually total identification with the aims of the PLO.

heads the United List, now united with Abdul Wahab Darawshe's Democratic Arab Party.

A Hebrew University graduate, Dahamshe was arrested and sentenced to seven years imprisonment after joining Fatah, then an illegal terrorist organization. During his years in jail he became deeply religious and later joined the Islamic movement.

The Communist party (Hadash), the other significant party in the Arab sector (and the only one to field a Jewish candidate), is also leaning toward a more nationalistic position. It has incorporated the "Democratic National Alliance," led by Azmi Bishara and other veterans of radical nationalist movements.

A third party is being led by Ahmed Tibi, an adviser to Yasser Arafat. He is probably the first person in history to run for parliament in a democracy while serving as an official adviser to his country's dictatorial adversary.

What makes the hue and composition of the Arab Knesset lists particularly disturbing is that these declared anti-Zionists will probably have the power to determine the size and character of the state and the future of the Zionist enterprise. It is not a happy thought.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NO JOKE

Sir, - On the front page of your paper of April 1, you ran the headline, "Hizbullah warns of more Katyushas." The subhead further indicated that previous attacks were "only a taste" of what was coming.

At first, I thought it was all an April Fool's gag, coming as it did on the day each year when Americans make jest of everything. But, alas, it was no joke. Our defense minister, Mr. Peres, was off on a business junket to Arab states while back home enemy bombs were falling and citizens were warned to stay in underground shelters.

This is more evidence of this government's callous disregard for the suffering of its own people and confirmation that Mr. Peres cares more for his personal international standing than for our welfare. So while death and destruction rain down on us, our fearless leader is being wine and dined in the glittering castles of desert potentates discussing multi-million dollar projects for the benefit of his industrialist friends.

Following the elections, perhaps a new government will appoint Peres as permanent roving business representative to the Arab nations while the rest of us clean up the colossal mess he left behind.

MIKE LEVINE
Tel Aviv.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WESTERN WALL?

Sir, - Superb photographs of Jerusalem adorn the April issue of the National Geographic magazine. Three full pages devoted to the Dome of the Rock and al-Aksa Mosque show them from all angles. A heart-rending march in the Via Dolorosa is beautifully portrayed. Moving scenes of Moslem women praying at the feet of Id al-Fitr and a Christian pilgrim at the Praetorium Grotto. But not a single Jew is seen praying, let alone the lack of a fitting presence of the holiest of all Jewish sites, the Western Wall, in Jerusalem not holy to the Jews as well?

What we see is a militant Israel: A soldier with a rifle slung over his shoulders kissing a girl; a Jew talking on the telephone also conspicuously armed; an ultra-religious woman demonstrator carrying a sign, "Jerusalem only for Jews"; hassidic students in a debate.

Admittedly the text of the article is more balanced, although it contains the absurd statement that Gershon Solomon's tiny group, the so-called Temple Mount Faithful, has 10,000 followers!

It is the marvelous photography more than the accompanying text that makes the National Geographic the great magazine it is. What a pity, therefore, that its 10 million readers worldwide will get such a distorted view of Jerusalem's sanctity to the Jews!
ELIYAHU TAL,
Chairman, The International Forum for a United Jerusalem Jerusalem.

REFERENDUMS

Sir, - Referendums drafted by the government in power are rarely, if ever, objective, and are never simply yes or no. Obviously, the ruling power wants the referendum to pass, so it typically uses clever drafting techniques to sway the public. For example, a Peres referendum on the Palestinian solution would probably read as follows: Israel and the Palestinians have reached a historic accord that will bring lasting peace to the new Middle East. Israel signed the accord with the Palestinians in order to stop the bloodshed and provide the children of both nations with a better future, a future without war or terror. Your vote will determine whether this future becomes a reality.

The truth and objectivity of the wording in the referendum is irrelevant. The public-relations aspect will always win. The merits of the agreement will not be part of the referendum. As in Oslo, no one will have time to fairly review the agreement with the Palestinians. Peres will bulldoze his way through a referendum the same way he bulldozed Oslo 1 and 2 through the Knesset. Does anyone want the mistakes of Oslo 1 and 2 to be repeated in further agreements? The referendum will not address the contents of the agreement, or alleviate any problems or mistakes contained in the agreement.

MICHAEL NEUVIRTH
Mevaseret Zion.



Assad's Hizbullah card

THE usual Middle East dance goes as follows: Terrorists fire into Israel. Israel retaliates. The UN Security Council protests loudly. The US exerts pressure for Israel to stop. Israel stops.
Not this time. Instead of pressuring Israel to stop its mini-war with Hizbullah guerrillas in Lebanon, the Clinton administration has taken Israel's side.

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER
As a leading Israeli journalist told me a few days ago, barring some major incident between now and election day, the election is over. Peres wins.
Clinton's policy toward Israel may be nakedly partisan, but it is admirably coherent.
However, American policy toward Syria, the other major actor in the current drama, has been confused and contradictory.

THEY IS Syria's game: Syria controls Lebanon and
Syria gives,
Syria takes in a bloody little dance that has the US stepping in time

With its unequivocal support of what the British foreign secretary calls "the right of every country to have security and to defend herself," the Clinton administration has broken precedent.
Remember that in 1981 even the Israel-friendly Reagan administration joined the Security Council in "strongly condemning" Israel's destruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor (a service to humanity that the US came to appreciate 10 years later).

exercises, as the cliché has it, "predominant influence" over Hizbullah, a proxy force that President Assad deploys against Israel at his pleasure. To what end?
Assad wants to get back the Golan Heights that Syria lost during the 1967 war. Peres would like to give it to him, but only in return for a full peace. Assad is offering more nonbelligerency instead - which is exactly what Israel already has vis-a-vis Syria.

But only if the Palestinians bury the PLO Covenant
only way to liberate Palestine" and other blasts from the podium of UN general assemblies past, the PLO Covenant has provided the source of Palestinian ideology and action since 1964.
The raison d'être of the PLO was the destruction of Israel through "armed struggle." Because the PLO has claimed to have abandoned both the policy of the destruction of Israel and the process of armed struggle, its constitution needs to be amended to fit its new disposition. The time has come to bury the PLO Covenant.

PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



You never know who - or what - might be on your heels when you're shopping in Manhattan. This camel was part of a show at the nearby Radin City Music Hall.

POSTSCRIPTS

THE OWNER of a Lancaster, California, moving company has been charged with a string of felonies for failing to deliver more than \$1 million worth of his customers' possessions.
Many of the belongings - including refrigerators, sofas and boxes of family photos - were

simply dumped in a field. Even a Wurlitzer piano sat under the desert sun.
Larry John Phillips, 51, was charged with 21 felony counts.
In some cases, Phillips would pick up the goods and then tell customers he wouldn't make the delivery unless they sent more

money. Even when they did send more money, the items sometimes were dumped.
The field was discovered by the owner of a U-Haul rental agency, who rented some trucks to Phillips, which were also never returned. The owner followed Phillips in search of his errant trucks.

New era

ADAM DODEK

EVERY people has its national symbols that bind together past, present and future into a common destiny.
Constitutions are one of the strongest national symbols. But they also provide substantial guidelines for government policy. And in times of national upheaval they require amendment.
The Palestinians have reached just such a juncture with their constitution, the PLO Covenant.
Under the Oslo accords, the Palestinian Authority has until May 7 to rescind or amend sections of the PLO Covenant that are inconsistent with Israel's right to exist. This week the Palestine National Council will convene to decide how it will deal with the thorny matter of its covenant.

Amending the PLO Covenant has turned out to be harder than anticipated. Legally, it requires a two-thirds vote of the members of the PNC. Politically, Yasser Arafat has been trying to squirm out of his commitments.
Officials at the Foreign Ministry seem anxious to provide the master chameleon with amendments that will satisfy his commitments under the Oslo 2 accord.
However, there is only one way to amend a constitution, and that is to fulfill the amendment requirements as set out in the document itself.
Americans have amended their constitution 27 times in the course of 200 years. Coming into force several years after the original constitution, the first 10 amendments should not really count. Known collectively as the Bill of Rights, they are better thought of as a supplement to the original constitution.

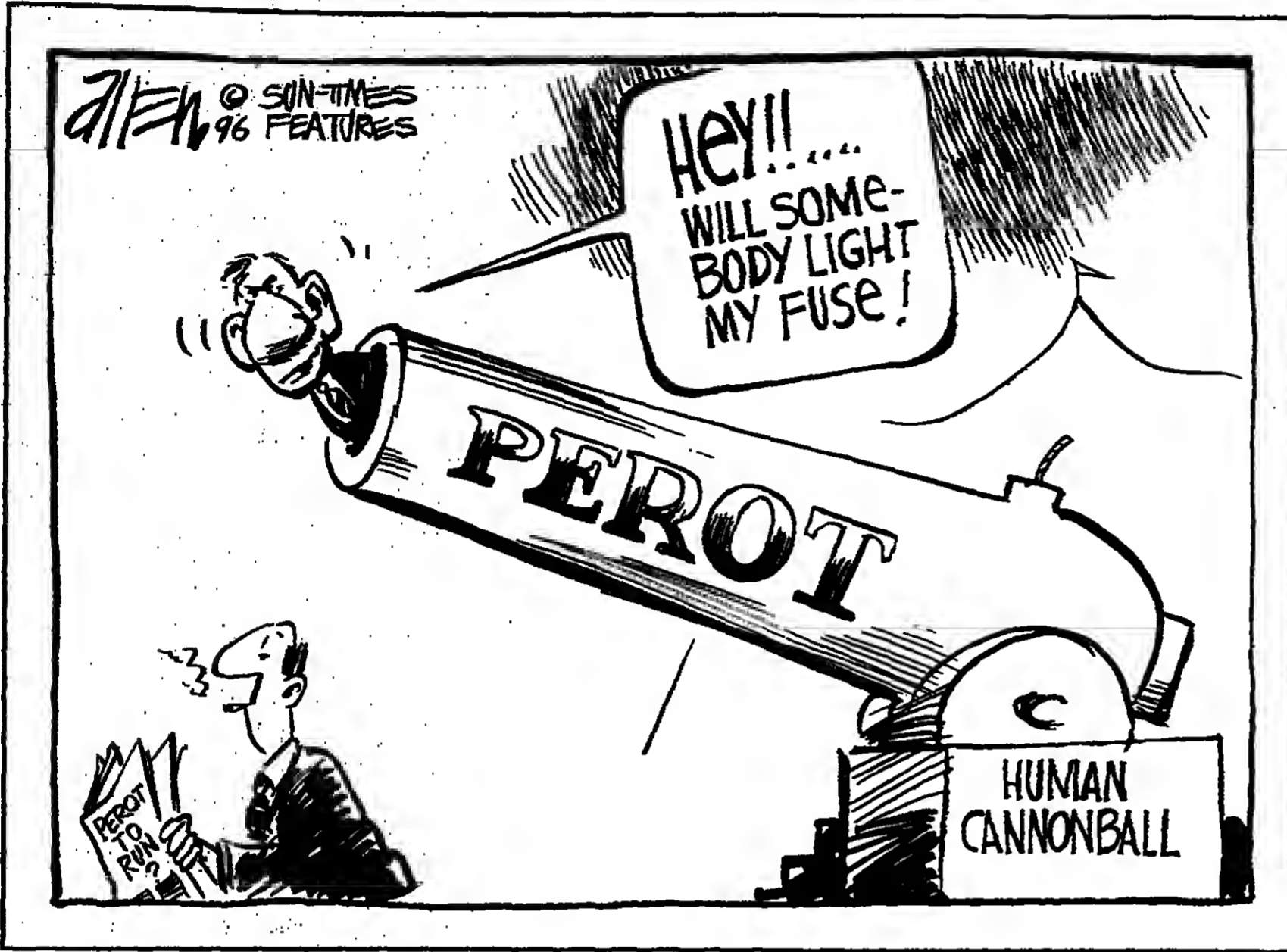
Tossing the first 10 out, we are left with 17 amendments - an average of one every 12 or so years.
The PLO Covenant was enacted in 1964 and amended in 1968. Since then, it has been left untouched. One amendment after 30 years is not excessive.
The PLO Covenant necessitates amendment because of a change in policy. Peppered with anti-Zionist propaganda like "Zionist aggression," "armed struggle is the

COUNTRIES change course

throughout their history. It is only natural for them to abandon old constitutions.
When South Africa moved from an apartheid regime to a multiracial democracy, it adopted a new interim constitution that explicitly repealed the former constitution and all apartheid legislation. Former socialist republics such as Russia, Romania and Latvia explicitly repealed their former constitutions as they became democracies.
The Palestinians must amend their constitution to recognize the replacement of armed struggle with political negotiation.
At least 28 of the covenant's 33 articles are inconsistent with the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist and the renunciation of terror. Since five articles do not a constitution make, there is only one way to amend the PLO Covenant in accordance with the Oslo accords.
The PNC must pass a resolution that states: "The PLO Covenant is hereby repealed." If the Palestinians wish to pass a new constitution, let them go ahead - but only after they have explicitly rescinded the old one.
Constitutions are the supreme law of the land. Whether their legal supremacy is enshrined in the document itself or proclaimed by the judiciary, constitutions have strong symbolic and educational importance.
Repealing the PLO Covenant is the only way for the Palestinian leadership to tell its people, Israelis and the world that the Palestinians have truly entered a new era.
The writer is a Fulbright Scholar researching Israeli constitutional law.

AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, April 21, 1996



Let them eat stock Corporate downsizing equals big dividends

BY JAMES CRAMER

Psst. You want to make a killing in the stock market? Find out which Fortune 500 company intends to fire enough employees to make a splash in tomorrow's Wall Street Journal. It's a sure bet that the company's stock will jump — perhaps big — depending upon the number of people axed. Our rule of thumb at my investment company: We'll pay up two points for every 10,000 people discarded.

I wish I could say I was joking, that I was just indulging in the gallows humor that all traders thrive on. But I'm deadly and morbidly serious. And for good reason. The presidents of America's major corporations make the same calculus I do every time they announce restructurings and downsizings. They are advised by the same people who advise me about my decisions to buy and sell stocks. We all have the same word: the more the merrier.

There is a simple, purely capitalist solution to this heartless cycle. It requires no legislation, no heavy legal or accounting lifting and, shockingly, no money from the companies themselves. Yet it will enrich the fired employees and give them a sense of the achievement they deserve — and have lost through no fault of their own. Just give the laid-off employees stock options, struck the day before the layoffs are announced. Let them participate in the stock appreciation that their firings caused. One for one. Award more options for those who have worked the longest. Allow the employees to choose between cash and a participation in the gains that their firing will most certainly trigger.

Take the case of IBM, a company whose stock has been nothing short of sensational since the time that its CEO Lou Gerstner bit the bullet and laid off tens of thousands of employees back in July of 1993. IBM had already announced a series of large layoffs, but nothing to match the catastrophic cuts that came with the multibillion-dollar loss after IBM's dismal second quarter of that year. With the realization that Gerstner was serious about turning the ship around — manifested by his willingness to fire even the good employees — IBM's stock began its sustained run that left it three times higher three years later. Gerstner et al. may have seemed heartless at the time. No doubt in this environment he would have bumped AT&T's Robert Allen out of the headlines as corporate killer No. 1. But hindsight

tells us that, if Gerstner had not made those layoffs, IBM may have gone the way of other tech dinosaurs who were unwilling to make tough choices. In short, the need to be competitive in the longer term legitimately did outweigh the pain that IBM's workforce had to suffer.

IBM's top management, again, legitimately made fortunes in stock options during this run, but the fired employees were, unfairly, left with a nice severance pay, with no take in the subsequent appreciation. How much fairer it would have been if ex-employees had been able to choose between a cash package and a package that included options pegged to capture all of the appreciation above \$40 — where the stock was the day before the layoffs.

IBM, of course, should be thrilled to do this; it actually costs less out of pocket than a lump-sum and yet may go much further toward paying the mortgage, or starting a new business, than a cash package. The only cost would be in the dilution that comes from issuing more shares; this would be more than made up in value by the advance in the stock price.

In practical terms, there would be no cash involved until a sale is made. Again, take the case of IBM. Let's say an ex-employee wanted to exercise her right to capture the difference between IBM the day before the layoffs and IBM two weeks later (\$46 minus \$40 equals \$6). IBM will have granted her stock appreciation rights that allow her to capture those six points, by selling the stock at \$46 in the open market. If she received 1,000 rights for every year she worked at IBM, and she was a 20-year veteran, she would have 20,000 rights times 6 points, or \$120,000 in gain. That gain would be taxable — at the highest bracket, giving the employees a short-term capital gain north of \$80,000. Not bad.

Now, if the employee could wait, she could have reaped a giant payday three years later by selling the stock at \$120 (\$120 minus \$40 equals \$80; \$80 times 20,000 equals \$1.6 million!) earning a sum that would be more than 10 times what she probably received in cash. During that period she could have borrowed against the rights to start a new business or pay off a college tuition or two, and still have plenty of savings. (IBM would not have to pay additional dividends on the rights, because they don't formally count as shares.)

This plan should have no natural enemies. The companies save out of pocket cash by granting those who believe in the restructuring stock instead of lump-sums. The ex-employees, rather

than feeling embittered by what their axing accomplished for the greedy bangers-on, including management, get to share in the wealth they created through no fault of their own. And the Treasury stands to benefit by taxing the ex-employees on the capital gains taken on the eventual sale of the stock.

Oddly, I couldn't find any company that has currently put this idea into practice. When questioned about this proposal, both the Democrats in the White House and the Dole campaign seemed stymied because they couldn't point to a corporate good guy to latch on to who has a stock option severance plan. In combing through the 100 largest layoffs of the last five years, I couldn't find any, either. Without a company to point to, the bully pulpits will be silent. What a shame. Companies shouldn't wait for Dole or Clinton to jam a plan down their throats. They should be clamoring to do the right thing themselves. That way, when the next round of restructurings begins, the more the merrier won't just apply to Wall Street anymore.

Of course, there are plenty of potential caveats and stumbling blocks. Private companies have no ability to grant such stock options, so employees at these companies couldn't benefit. Cumulative, gradual layoffs don't trigger a big splash, so companies could greedily stagger the layoffs and not award any stock options at all. But current Wall Street psychology being what it is, executives are anxious to make as big a bang as possible out of the firings, so downplaying cutbacks won't make much sense. Finally, companies are reluctant to award stock to employees other than top management, so starting to award stock appreciation rights to people who no longer even work there may mean a difficult cognitive leap. But, if the pace of these layoffs keeps up, and the press and politicians have their way, the alternative will be some unworkable legislative nightmare that smacks of the European corporate socialism that has ultimately bred higher unemployment and slower job creation than our vibrant, meaner brand of capitalism. Companies would do well to spare us government intervention by starting now to share some of the stock wealth with those who have departed through no fault of their own.

James Cramer is president of Cramer & Company and Bottom Line columnist for New York magazine.

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Is Unabomber case O.J. redux?

BY ALAN DERSHOWITZ

Here we go again. Leaks by unnamed investigative sources are making the Unabomber case seem open and shut. Remind you of anything? Could it be O.J. redux?

Remember the police leaks in the Simpson case? Many of them proved false. Even those which turned out to be true hurt the case, because they provided the defense with ammunition we were able to use to our tactical advantage. For example, we were able to get the grand jury discharged because of prejudicial leaks. Moreover, prosecutors in the Simpson case locked themselves into a "theory" — that one person committed the crimes — early on in the investigation, and then were stuck defending that theory even after their own witnesses testified that it was possible that two different knives were used in the murders.

What lessons can the FBI and federal prosecutors in the Unabomber case learn from the mistakes made by the Los Angeles police and prosecutors in the Simpson case?

First and foremost, make certain that first-rate professionals are assigned to every phase of the case. The Los Angeles Police Department allowed second-rate police officers such as Philip Vannatter (known by his colleagues as half the team of "Dumb and Dumber") to botch the investigation by walking around with a vial containing the defendant's blood sample for three hours. They permitted inexperienced criminalists to gather evidence and an incompetent pathologist to perform the autopsies. They allowed a cop with well-known racist views to participate in the investigation and testify at the trial.

Second, do not overtry the case. The Simpson prosecutors did not know how to edit their case for effective presentation. They were afraid to leave anything out for fear of being criticized. They devoted the opening weeks of the trial to questionable testimony about motive instead of getting directly to the hard forensic evidence. There will be a temptation to do likewise in the Unabomber case, since the evidence of motive appears to be so compelling. That would be a serious mistake. Motive is almost always weak evidence of an action, since so many people who are motivated to kill refrain from doing so.

Motive is almost always weak evidence of an action, since so many people who are motivated to kill refrain from doing so.

There will also be a strong temptation to try Ted Kaczynski as "the Unabomber." But to do so would be to invite his defense lawyer to argue that there was no one single Unabomber who was responsible for every one of the bombs. If the defense lawyer can come up with an alibi for even one of the bombings, he will have destroyed the prosecution's theory. Instead, the federal prosecutors should try Kaczynski for the one or two deadly bombings for which they have the strongest evidence.

Nor should federal prosecutors give in to politically motivated state prosecutors who want part of the action. It is particularly important to say no to California authorities who are clamoring to try one of the cases. California has repeatedly demonstrated its inability to conduct efficient and effective trials in high-visibility cases.

Another important lesson from the Simpson case is that federal prosecutors should not exaggerate the strength of their case through leaks. The case against Simpson, as leaked to the media, was far stronger than the case as presented to the jury. This disparity damaged the credibility of prosecutors and disappointed the jury's expectations. Law enforcement officials seem unwilling to, or incapable of, controlling press leaks, which in the Unabomber case have already become hemorrhages. Attorney General Janet Reno has the ultimate authority over all federal law enforcement, and she should immediately exercise that authority to stop the leaks.

Finally, it is important to have the case assigned to a judge who is up to the task of conducting a high-visibility trial with evenhandedness, professionalism, efficiency and firmness. This does not require a martinet, but rather a jurist who can listen to both sides and then act decisively. Although federal trials are assigned randomly, the federal prosecutors have the power to select the district in which the trial will be conducted. They should exercise that power fairly, with an eye toward maximizing the prospects for a fair trial.

It is too early to know how the Unabomber case will unfold. Much will depend on the defendant. Will he contest the facts? Will he try to justify his conduct? Will he invoke an insanity defense? It will also depend on what kind of lawyer eventually represents him. A political lawyer? A legalistic lawyer who never speaks to the press? A lawyer who always talks to the media? Whatever tact he and his lawyer take, the world will be watching as we conduct yet another trial of the century — the third or fourth of this decade alone.

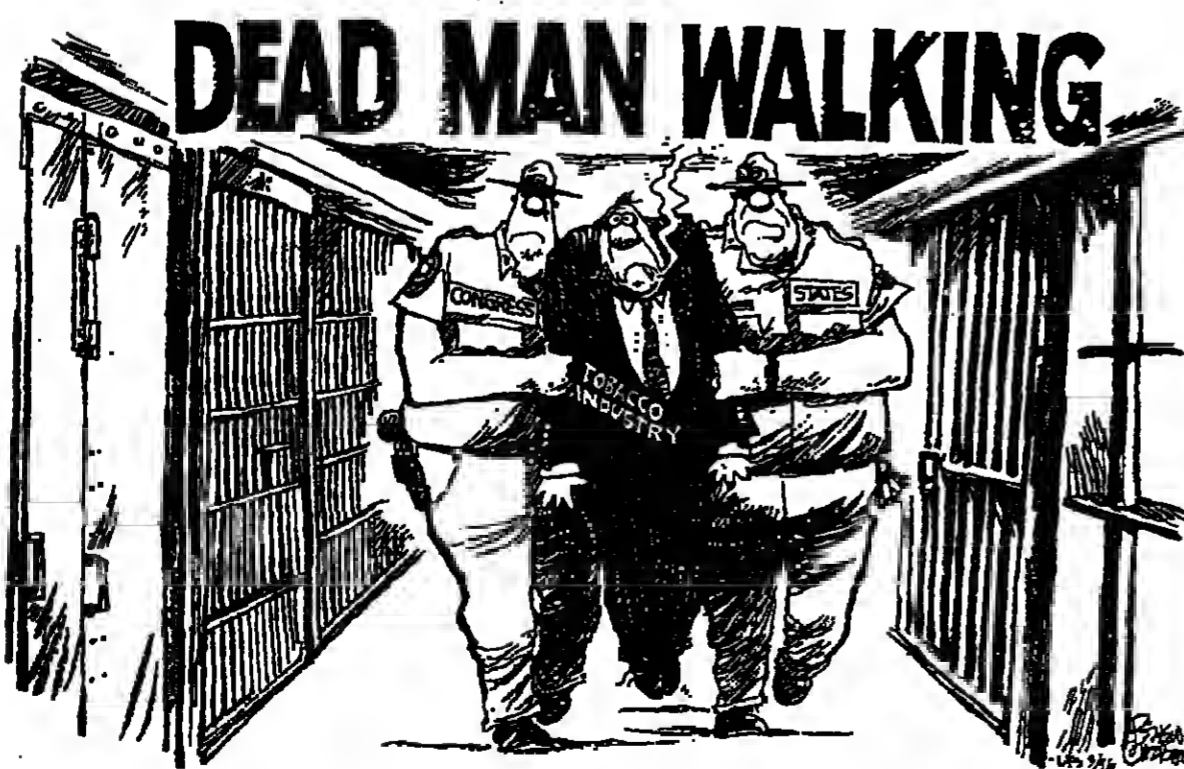
Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest book is "Reasonable Doubts" (Simon & Schuster).

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EDITORIAL CARTOONS



"HMM... LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF MAD COP DISEASE..."



Pool sharks strike health care issue

BY JOHN JUDIS

Everybody loves the Kassebaum-Kennedy health care bill, don't they? In his State of the Union, Bill Clinton got in on the bipartisan love-in. He urged Congress to pass "the bipartisan bill sponsored by Senator Kennedy and Senator Kassebaum that would require insurance companies to stop dropping people when they switch jobs and stop denying coverage for pre-existing conditions." It's been endorsed by everyone from Utah's Orrin Hatch on the right to Minnesota's Paul Wellstone on the left.

On March 28, the House passed a rival version of the bill — weighed down by special-interest provisions, including deductions for Medical Savings Accounts (a gift to Republican donor J. Patrick Rooney's Golden Rule Insurance Co.) and regulation exemptions for small business insurance pools (a favor to the National Federation of Independent Business). But the tardiness of the House bill has only made the Senate version look even rosier. Kassebaum and Kennedy's legislation, which already has 56 sponsors, is expected to pass easily when the Senate considers it later this month.

Well, sorry to say, something is wrong with this perfect piece of legislation. In their enthusiasm, the bills' bipartisan backers have not looked closely at how it works. They haven't examined whether it can actually accomplish what Kassebaum and Kennedy promise. Yes, the Senate as well as the House bill would protect individuals who go from one job, where they are insured, to another, where they would be insured by a different company; the new insurance company could not deny them coverage because of a pre-existing condition. Though some states already prohibit this, making it national law is worthwhile.

But Kassebaum and Kennedy also claim their bill protects people who lose their insurance after leaving a job and either remain unemployed or go to work for a business that does not provide health insurance. Under the bill, Kennedy said, "Any employees losing group coverage because they leave their job or for any other reason would be guaranteed the right to buy an individual policy." That statement, echoed by other supporters of the bill, is at best misleading and at worst false.

First of all, neither the House nor the Senate bill caps the premiums insurers can charge individuals who leave their jobs. Those with pre-existing conditions could pay premiums double or triple the average. Even the *Investor's Business Daily*, hardly a voice of reform, has remarked that this undercuts the bill's claims: "[W]ithout rate controls, this guarantee [of insurability] becomes a hollow one: What unemployed person could afford a policy costing \$10,000 or more a year?"

Secondly, both the Senate and House sponsors have left a loophole in their bills to allow private insurers to evade their responsibility for insuring individuals with pre-existing conditions. Both the House and Senate versions allow states to meet the bills' requirement for insuring individuals by setting up "high-risk pools." Private insurers could then direct somebody with a heart condition or a history of cancer to buy insurance from these government-run pools. But 26 states already have such pools, and they're failures.

The pools are bags of fiscal insolvency. By definition, they attract a less-healthy population than private insurance. This jacks up costs, which increases pressure to raise premiums, and drives out those who can't afford them. A Florida survey found that 43 percent of those who had left the state plan no longer had any insurance. Proposals to break this vicious spiral by subsidizing the pools through new taxes or assessments on private insurers have met with stiff political resistance.

To their credit, Kassebaum and Kennedy initially grappled with these problems. In the bill's first version, introduced last July, they stipulated that, in order to win exemption from the rules requiring private insurance to cover pre-existing conditions, states would have to get their high-risk pool approved by the Department of Health and Human Services. Among other things, the states would have to demonstrate that their pools provide "guaranteed access to affordable coverage." But under pressure from private insurers, Kassebaum and Kennedy last month weakened these provisions.

As the National Underwriter reported, Kassebaum and Kennedy amended their bill to gain the support of the Independent Insurance Agents of America. When the bill comes up this month, they will present an amendment that would redefine "affordable" health insur-

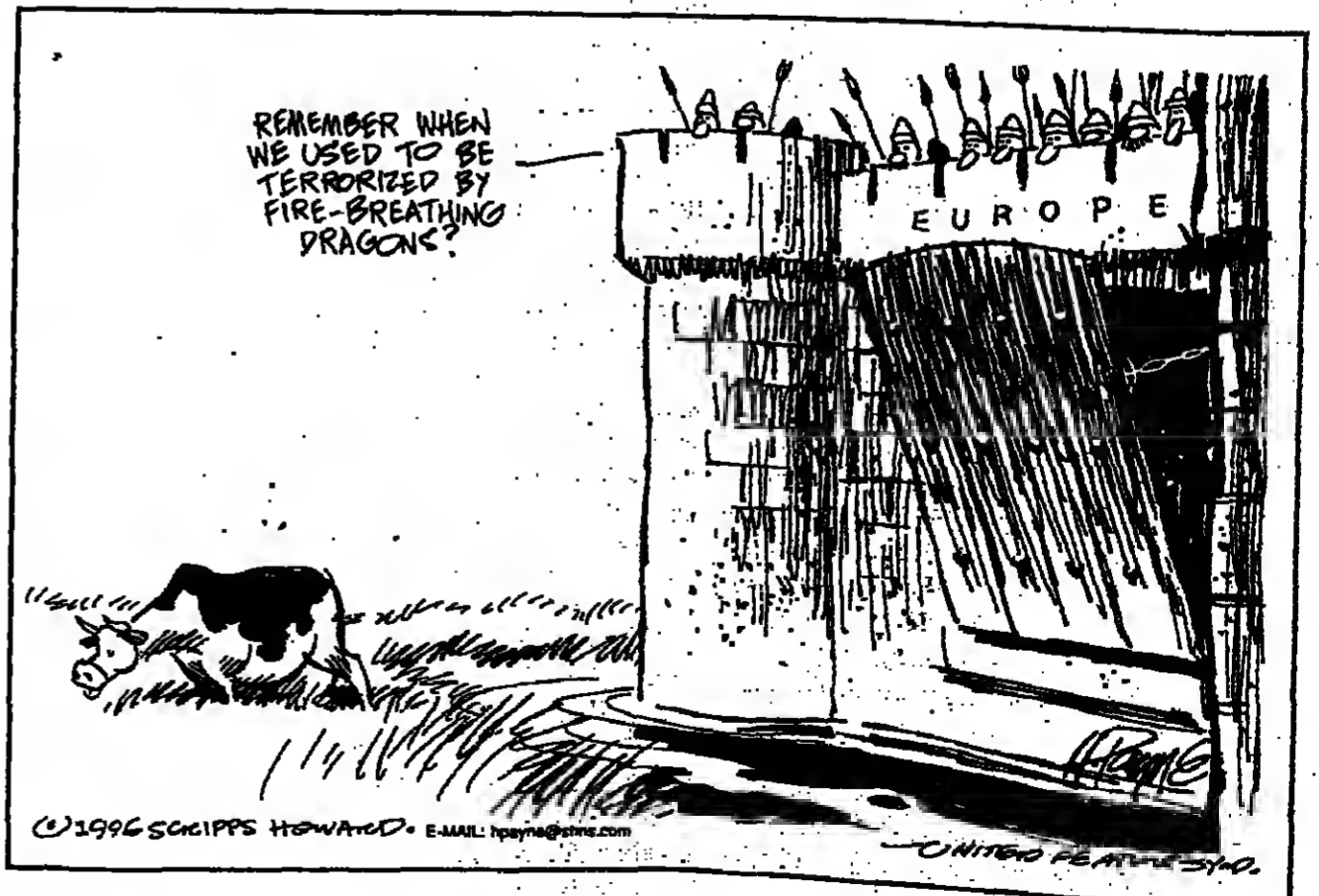
ance — not as "the relationship between premiums and the income of potential purchasers" but as "a comparison of the cost of coverage under a state program versus the cost in the absence of a program." In other words, "affordable" will be defined as what is affordable to the insurer. The House version does even more to help private insurers shrug off individuals with pre-existing conditions. It sets no standards for state pools to meet. The word "affordable" does not even appear in the House bill. And like Kennedy-Kassebaum, it doesn't cap premiums.

Entranced by the magic of their bipartisan goodwill, the bill's supporters have become curiously oblivious to its limitations. When the insurance lobby argued that requiring coverage of health risks would cause average rates to rise, Kassebaum and Kennedy issued a statement claiming that their reforms "would have a minimal impact on individual insurance market rates." They cited a study by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Flay Group. But that study was based on the assumption that instead of raising rates across the board to accommodate high-risk individuals, insurance companies would charge them as much as 200 percent more. If the insurance companies did this, the study found, the reforms would raise average rates only 1 to 3 percent. By the same assumptions, however, the so-called reforms would make a mockery of guaranteeing high-risk individuals "the right to buy an individual policy."

The Kassebaum-Kennedy bill has been celebrated as the kind of simple, incremental reform the Clinton administration should have attempted in the first place. But there was a reason the Clinton bill was so complicated. Health care finance and delivery is a web of extraordinarily intricate relations, where progress in one area can easily lead to regression in another. Kassebaum-Kennedy does make improvements in one very narrow area, but, in claiming to do more, it nourishes illusions about the ease of reform. Kennedy-Kassebaum is the Brady bill of health care reform. It stands for change, but does very little to bring it about.

John Judis is a senior editor of *The New Republic*.

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AMERICAN OUTLOOK

SUNDAY COMICS

Doonesbury

G.B. TRUDEAU

DOONESBURY COMIC STRIP BY G.B. TRUDEAU. PAGES 1-3.

PEANUTS

by SCHULZ

PEANUTS COMIC STRIP BY SCHULZ. PAGES 1-3.

Steve

By JEFF MEYER

STEVE COMIC STRIP BY JEFF MEYER. PAGES 1-3.

Calvin and Hobbes

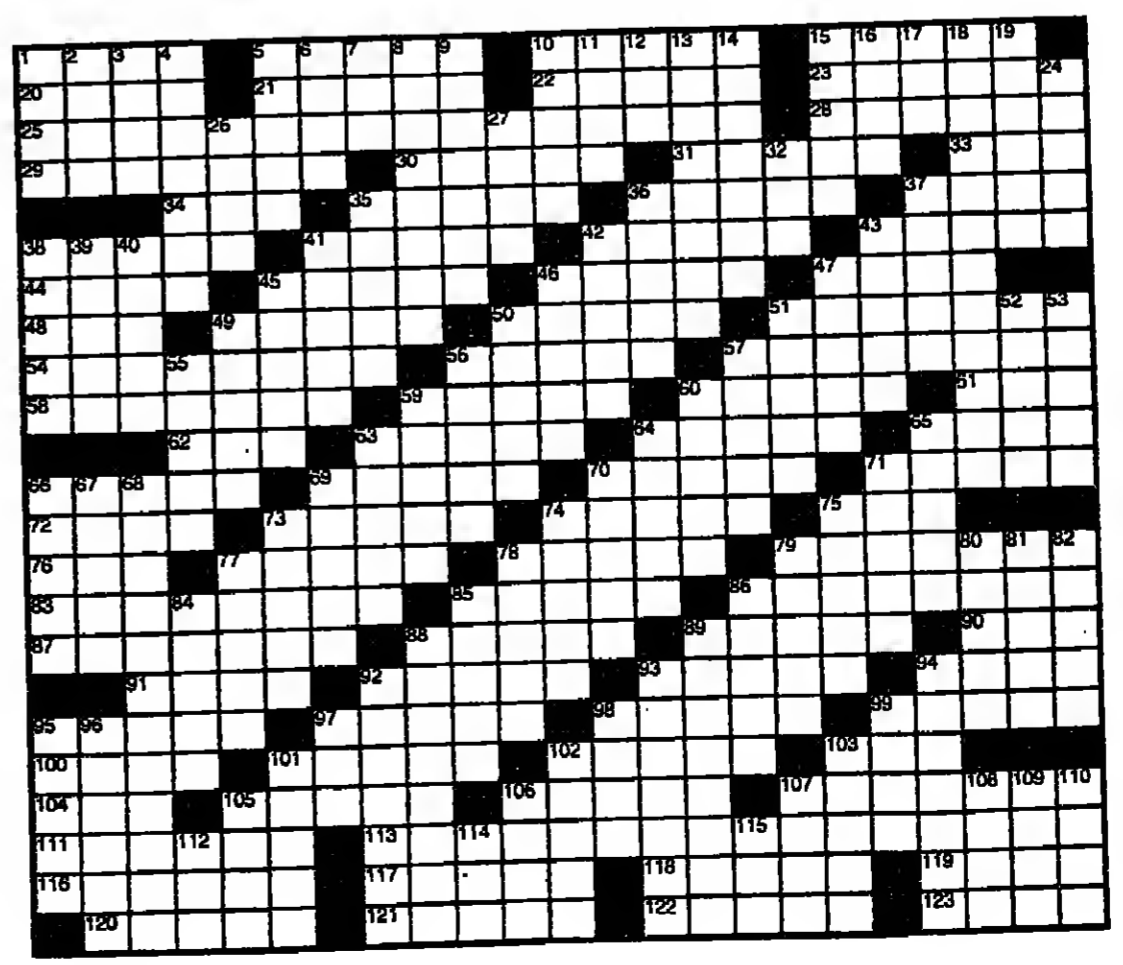
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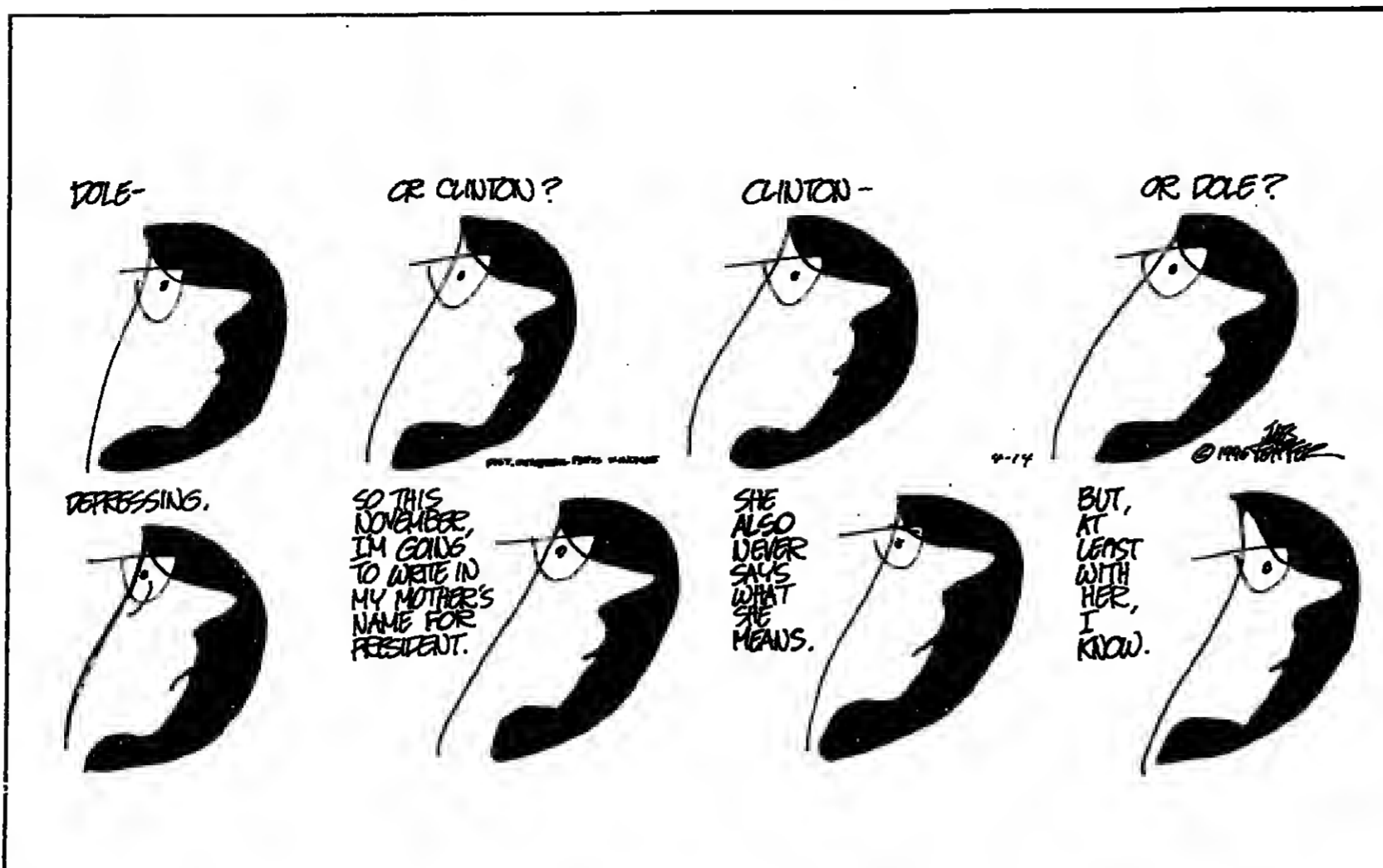
CALVIN AND HOBBS COMIC STRIP BY NEWMAN. PAGES 1-3.

GOLF COMIC STRIP. PAGES 1-3.

TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- Grooming aid
 - Call Me ...
 - Cordell Revoing
 - Serious play
 - Sun-dried brick
 - Eve or Juan
 - Actor Redford
 - Jonathan Swift's masterpiece
 - To an excessive degree
 - Wild subjects
 - Scarlett's surname
 - Slant
 - Exec. unit
 - Half a score
 - Brand
 - Lag behind
 - Doc. 31 word
 - Range animal
 - Weight unit
 - Scottish child
 - Jungle cat
 - Toward the mouth
 - Saw loosely
 - Worth
 - Bull. Sp.
 - Flour-de-
 - New employee
 - Witch-hunt town
 - Supplod food for the party
 - George
 - Sawhorse part
 - Puritanical person
 - Warlord
 - Witch-hunt town
 - \$1,000, slangy
 - East Lake City player
 - Obtained
 - Popular newspaper name
 - Liquid measure
 - Lulu
 - German city
 - Plan leisurely
- DOWN**
- Canary's home
 - Musical piece
 - Baseball player
 - Thompson
 - Tardy
 - Expert
 - Friday refreshers
 - Seete
 - Complete
 - Fuel gas
 - Divided
 - Russian river
 - Anger
 - Glass-enclosed porch
 - Cash
 - Humorous
 - Wander about
 - Lincoln's nickname
 - Carnival ride
 - Andrew Dahl
 - Hornety
 - Polts
 - Wander
 - off-course
 - Actor Calhoun
 - Analysis (one)
 - Revealed
 - Indian city
 - Hair mass
 - 100 Israeli Golds
 - For rent
 - Tones of
 - Dance step
 - Prince Valiant's son
 - Grant - ("Miser")
 - Sims
 - 107 North Carolina
 - Seesaw
 - Denny Thomas
 - TV show
 - Orphan property coverage
 - The upper crust
 - Fast rail
 - Popular newspaper name
 - M.L. Lauder
 - Liquid measure
 - Lulu
 - German city
 - Raison d-
- ACROSS**
- Met cheer
 - Like a playful pup
 - Sentry
 - Drunkard
 - Barney sign
 - Joyce Carol
 - Agnes Verdugo
 - Wiser
 - Entertainment industry
 - Cruise ship
 - Tasty
 - Food food win
 - Smiliar
 - Desert animal
 - Very cold
 - Type of race
 - In a hairy manner
 - Astronomer Carl
 - Radioactive gas
 - Decorate
 - Across Lulu
 - Prop for George Burns
 - Metal bolt
 - Danger
 - Wily terrier
 - Banner
 - Peace pipe
 - In confidence
 - Give a new form to
 - Fanned violin maker
 - Calm
 - Fashion scarf
 - Put base
 - Difficult
 - Into Two
 - Wor't Go
 - Jaunty hat
 - Gay
 - And
 - Head: Fr.
 - Singer Tomlin
 - Emulate Helen Gurley Brown
 - German river
 - Stringed instrument
 - Alid verbs
 - Relatives
 - In good health





U.S. overdoses on its 'war on drugs'

BY JONATHAN CHAIT

After a dramatic pause in his January State of the Union address, President Clinton introduced his new "drug czar" General Barry McCaffrey. Then, last month, he quadrupled the staff of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and requested an extra \$3.4 million in funding. Congressional Republicans upped the ante with another half million. Yup, it's an election year.

White House policy is one of the tiniest factors controlling drug use, and the little it can do — mainly education — requires years to take effect.

This latest "war on drugs" represents a case study in political pandering. It starts with an apparently unrelated pander: Clinton's 1992 campaign promise to cut the White House staff by 25 percent. He had no evidence that the staff needed to be cut by a quarter — or at all — but the line was such a zinger in stump speeches, he felt he had to follow through. In office the president was shocked to discover that most of those good-for-nothing Beltway bureaucrats were necessary, after all. So he cut the ONDCP staff from 146 to 25 (the rest of the 25 percent cut came from contracting work out) and elevated the drug czar to Cabinet level, to show he was tough on drugs.

TOUGH

So far, so good. The first drug czar was Bill Bennett in 1988, who conceived of the position (as he conceives of most things) as a largely rhetorical exercise. Many of the fired Bush staffers were political appointees in the Bennett mold, such as former Notre Dame basketball coach Digger Phelps, who at Dan Quayle's insistence was paid six figures to fulminate. Clinton then appointed as drug czar Lee Brown, a successful black police chief. Brown, a career cop, had neither the talent for

rhetorical uplift nor the staff resources for serious law enforcement. So Clinton's main contribution was to change the office from a large collection of Republican cronies delivering inspirational speeches into a small collection of Democratic cronies delivering uninspirational speeches.

ABANDONMENT

As a result, Republicans have accused him of abandoning the war on drugs. "He's reduced money for interdiction; he's reduced funds for drug enforcement," charged Bob Dole, who in the same speech offered a free lunch to anyone who "can name one thing that President Clinton has done to reduce the size of government." And what has Dole done to fight drugs? Well, the GOP Congress has cut funding for drug education by 15 percent. Drug education is big government. Drug enforcement isn't.

Now Clinton has reversed his drug policy. That is to say, his need to appear tough on drugs currently supersedes his need to cut the White House staff by 25 percent. He's all set for the campaign. Whenever somebody asks him about drugs, he can make two points: he's hired a general, and he's given him lots of money. Dole can't possibly outflank him; the military currently has no rank higher than general, and Clinton will match any bid to give him more funding.

DRUG CZAR

This being an election year, it's hard to expect national drug policy to be much more than a pander-a-thon. But maybe, after November, we can seriously re-think the drug czar position. Right now the position has two main administrative responsibilities. One is impossible, the other pointless. The impossible job is to coordinate the anti-drug efforts of the thousands of federal, state and local agencies that play a role. (The ONDCP itself spends less than 0.1 percent of the national anti-drug budget.) None of these agencies have separate drug budgets, so ONDCP can't do anything about what they spend or how they spend it. The Customs Department, for example, looks for all kinds of contraband and bad guys. How much does it "spend" looking for drugs? Who knows? About the most the drug czar has been able to

do is prod these agencies to cook their books to show that they're spending more to fight drugs.

That leaves just one role for the drug czar: leading public opinion against drugs. Maybe McCaffrey is cut out for this duty. But giving him more money won't make the speeches better.

The pointless job is to prepare annual statistics on domestic drug use as a gauge of the president's effectiveness in fighting drugs. White House policy is one of the tiniest factors controlling drug use, and the little it can do — mainly education — requires years to take effect. Judging the president's drug policies by this year's drug statistics is like judging his environmental record by this year's global warming.

That leaves just one role for the drug czar: leading public opinion against drugs. Maybe McCaffrey is cut out for this duty. But giving him more money won't make the speeches better.

Jonathan Chait is a reporter for The New Republic.

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SYNDICATE

Cheney is a likely choice for Dole V.P.

Former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney is rising to a place high on the list of Republican vice presidential prospects kept by Sen. Bob Dole's closest campaign strategists. Cheney, now CEO of the Dallas-based Halliburton energy company, has kept away from politics since dropping out as a Republican presidential prospect in January, 1995. He is not much of a campaigner but is well thought of both among Republican regulars and corporate leaders and is regarded as a choice for running mate who would do no harm.

A footnote: Friends of Sen. Pete Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, have been told by Dole operatives that his name has been added to the ever-growing v.p. list.

REPUBLICANS AND RON BROWN

Democrats grumbled and even some Republican insiders complained that no top-drawer Republican attended the Washington funeral of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, held while Congress was in recess and the nation's capital was empty of politicians.

GOP National Chairman Haley Barbour issued a statement of condolence after Brown's death and protested bitterly when it was said on NBC's "Today" program that no Republican had publicly noted the tragedy. But Barbour was not at the funeral.

Well-placed GOP insiders say privately that Barbour should have been present. Brown, then Democratic national chairman, attended the 1991 funeral of former Republican National Chairman Lee Atwater.

RON BROWN'S ROLE

An ethics investigation by an independent counsel had barred Brown from becoming chairman of Bill Clinton's re-election campaign, but he was a key participant in the president's weekly political planning sessions whenever he was in Washington.

In his 1992 role as Democratic national chairman, Brown was not an integral part of the Clinton campaign, as some of his obituaries have indicated. But over the last three years, he had grown much closer to the president and had become one of his most valued political advisers.

A footnote: Eli Siegel, the veteran Democratic political operative who heads Ameri-Corps and played a prominent role in the 1992 Clinton effort, is no longer considered likely as either campaign chairman or campaign manager this year. So far, he has not been attending the White House meetings.

GOP INCUMBENTS

In New York, conservative former Rep. Joe DiGuardi is disregarding Gingrich's pleas and running against freshman Rep. Sue Kelly, one of the handful of House Republicans to vote against the bill banning partial-birth abortions. In New Hampshire, nationally known conservative activist Mike Hammond is challenging freshman Rep. Charles Bass, who has one of the most liberal voting records among House Republicans. In the 1994 primary, Bass defeated Hammond (who went on to lead Pat Buchanan's presidential campaign in New Hampshire).

Gingrich made a personal appearance in Texas for ex-Democrat Laughlin. But former Rep. Ron Paul, who once was the Libertarian Party's candidate for president, won anyway. The Republican congressional campaign committee's phone-bank attacks on Laughlin's primary election foes angered local Republicans and may have contributed to Laughlin's defeat.

STROM IN TROUBLE?

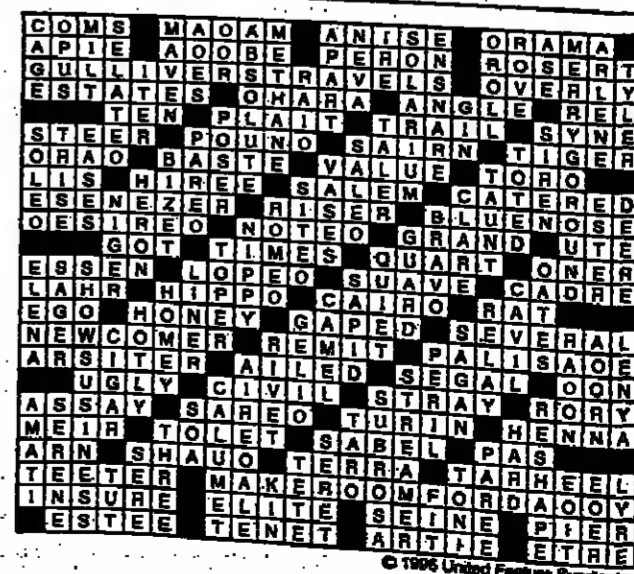
Although Sen. Strom Thurmond's own polls show him 33 percentage points ahead in South Carolina for an eighth Senate term, Washington-based Republican political operatives worry that this is the race that could defeat the 93-year-old chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The fear in GOP circles is that Thurmond, the oldest man ever to serve in Congress, cannot withstand the wear and tear of what promises to be the most serious campaign the Democrats ever have waged against him. A Mason-Dixon poll taken Feb. 25-27 showed Thurmond with a 53 percent favorable rating and only 50 percent of the vote against his Democratic foe, millionaire textile heir Elliott Close.

Thurmond was saved from a difficult primary battle when South Carolina Republican leaders talked Secretary of State Jim Miles out of running against him. The Mason-Dixon poll had showed Thurmond with only 52 percent in a GOP primary against Miles.

Robert Novak is a nationally syndicated columnist of the Chicago Sun-Times.

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Amico 1500

The rabbi and the Holy Roman Empire

THREE AND THEN
SRAYA SHAPIRO

SOME 500 years ago, Josef of Rosheim, citing "the natural right to live" and the "Christian precept of charity," requested that kings, townspeople and peasants allow Jews to reside and trade in the German empire. In his *Chronicles*, written in Hebrew, he recorded examples of the persecution against which he struggled. Dr. Chava Fraenkel-Goldschmidt published and annotated the facsimile of his manuscript, as preserved in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, in a 420-page volume, recently published by the Magnes Press of the Hebrew University.

Rabbi Josef — or Josef as he was known to his contemporaries — was born around 1478 in Hagenau, in Rosheim, near Strasbourg. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Rashi. His father was related to Jacobus Loane, a physician of emperor Frederick III. Josef apparently inherited his father's money business, but didn't have much time to attend to it — it was managed by his wife. Josef devoted all his energies to countering the authorities' unending attempts to ban the Jews or restrict their business possibilities.

His official title was *Befehlshaber der Gemeinden Judenschaft in Heiligen Römischen Reich Deutscher Nation* — Commander of the Jewish community in the Holy Roman Empire, of the German nation. In fact he was a one-man institution representing the Jews to the authorities — a role, one suspects, that Nahum Goldmann aspired to fill in more recent times.

It wasn't easy living in 16th-century Europe. While the emperors never stopped waging wars, the towns tried their best to protect merchants. The peasants, unable to meet the heavy taxes imposed by the landowners, revolted. And then an Augustinian friar called Martin Luther caused an upheaval by questioning the pope's infallibility. As heads of the various states of the empire sided with the Protestants or remained loyal Catholics, local wars caused more instability. Jewish survival was more precarious than ever.

Early in his dissent Luther wrote a pamphlet in which he affirmed that "Jesus was born a Jew." But Jews were wrong in thinking

Luther advocated tolerance towards them. He advocated a humane attitude only in the hope that it would induce Jews to convert.

Some years later he wrote *On Jews and their Lies*, and incited the masses to burn synagogues. Josef asked to see him, in the hope that Luther would use his influence on the prince of Saxony to avert the impending ban on Jews; but Luther refused to meet Josef.

As Fraenkel-Goldschmidt points out, Christian attitude to Jews crossed denominational lines. The Catholic Johannes Eck was vehemently antisemitic, whereas the Protestant Andreas Osiander preached tolerance. Nor were all Protestant towns uncompromisingly hostile. Strasbourg, for one, admitted Jewish refugees from the Peasants' War. And Josef was successful in Strasbourg in preventing the reprint of Luther's antisemitic pamphlets.

THE WORST fate that could befall a Jew was being taken to a court of justice. Whatever the accusation, the defendant's denial was not trusted, for it was considered as coming from the devil. Persistence of denial under torture was a sure sign the devil was strong. And when the victim finally "confessed" to what he was supposed to have done, he was naturally punished by death on the stake. That was what happened to 38 Jews in Brandenburg in 1510.

Christian chroniclers noted with astonishment that the men met their death chanting prayers, and even smiling. They had been accused of involvement in the theft of a gilded bronze vessel from a church in a provincial town in Alsace, though a local smith finally confessed to the crime.

It was not only through his captivating personality that Josef of Rosheim obtained some privileges for the Jews. He was able to offer the emperor certain "advantages." The Jews, who were considered the emperor's "property," paid much higher taxes than those imposed on Christian subjects. And they could raise money, so needed by warring factions.

Indeed kings and princes would succumb to pressure to ban the Jews only when they were assured of getting better terms from Christian merchants.

Who is the Canadian literature professor in the sixth slot on Yisrael Ba'aliya's list? Sue Fishkoff finds out

YISRAEL Ba'aliya, the new political party headed by former Prisoner of Zion Natan Sharansky, is working hard to cast off its public image as a "Russian immigrant" party created solely to promote the interests of the massive recent immigration from the former Soviet Union.

But with "at least 90 percent" of its delegates being Russian-speaking immigrants, according to Sharansky, it's a hard image to kick.

That's why the party is so excited about Canadian immigrant Zvi (Henry) Weinberg, a former professor of French literature at Toronto University, and, since 1992, professor of French literature specializing in "literature and antisemitism" at Bar-Ilan University.

At Yisrael Ba'aliya's mid-March convention, Weinberg was elected to the sixth slot on the party's Knesset list. In that position, according to the latest polls, he stands a good chance of gaining a seat in the next Knesset. (Daniel Galai, an Argentinian immigrant and Yiddish expert, holds the party's No. 10 slot, but is not expected to make the

Knesset cut.) Party head Sharansky says that Weinberg came in sixth "in free and open elections." After much debate, it was decided not to reserve seats on the party list for women or non-Russian immigrants.

"There was a very hot battle for this position," Sharansky notes. The struggle was even harder for Weinberg, as a non-native Russian speaker.

The local Russian-language press has been filled with speculation about Weinberg. One article suggested Weinberg had "serious financial ties to Canada." How else, the story went on, could he, less than three years in the country, have managed to get himself placed so high on the Yisrael Ba'aliya list?

"As if I bought my way in!" Weinberg says indignantly.

Weinberg is no stranger to the Russian-speaking Jewish world. He spent the past 25 years as an activist for the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry, organizing rallies and promotional campaigns in Toronto for prominent refugees. In the 1980s he traveled to the Soviet Union to speak to Jewish groups and help bolster morale.

He speaks excellent Russian and was a big hit last month at the convention, when he addressed the 2,000 party delegates in their native language.

"I'm not someone who's just parachuted in," Weinberg notes. "I've worked for Sharansky's movement for years."

And Sharansky says that immigrants from the former Soviet Union "see that he understands the direct connection between the needs of this aliyah [immigration] and the needs of Israeli society as a whole."

Weinberg sees his involvement



Zvi Weinberg: I haven't just parachuted in. (Brian Henderson)

with Yisrael Ba'aliya in terms of his own personal Zionist mission, a way for a new immigrant from the affluent West to aid the absorption of Russian newcomers: "I feel it's my moral duty to help those whom I encouraged to move to this country."

"Hundreds of thousands of [immigrants] are in trouble. Writers, engineers, thinkers, highly-trained brains are sweeping the streets, feeling unwanted and are regularly humiliated by stories in the Israeli press. The best way to help us is to cast a ballot for, or assist in any way you can, a party that will be our own voice in the Knesset."

Specifically because he's not Russian, Weinberg believes, he will be able to argue their case

more effectively with the Israeli public. He's as fluent in Hebrew as in Russian — they are just two of his nine languages.

According to fellow party delegate Galya (Goda) Rubin, "He's a Zionist and an idealist. We, too, are idealists. The Ingathering of the Exiles is on our party platform. There are many in the establishment who no longer believe in that, but we do."

For his part, Weinberg notes that seven of the 10 top delegates on the party list have PhDs. "The level of intelligence at the Knesset is bound to jump," he promises.

ZVI WEINBERG was born in 1935 in Cracow, Poland, but grew up in Chicago. He received his PhD in French literature from the

University of Michigan, taught at the University of California, Irvine, and then moved to the University of Toronto, where he spent 20 years before immigrating to Israel in 1992.

Weinberg has researched and written much about fascism and antisemitism in literature. He is the author of *The Myth of the Jew in France: 1967-1982*, a book about antisemitism in France.

While at Irvine, he served as campus coordinator for Southern California in senator Bobby Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign. He says he supported Kennedy on Zionist grounds. "He was shot by a Palestinian because he promised to sell Israel Phantom F-4 jet fighters," he points out.

When Weinberg moved to Jerusalem in 1992, his involvement in the world of Russian Jewry switched from encouraging aliyah to supporting absorption. He was among the founding fathers of Yisrael Ba'aliya last June, when he was named to what he smilingly refers to as the party's "central committee."

"Anyone who understands what's at stake in this country has to realize that next to our physical security, aliyah and demography are the top national objectives," he states.

"The former Soviet Union remains the only realistic source of future aliyah. Its continuation, however, depends on the successful absorption of those already here."

"Only a Russian party with clout can persuade the Israeli government, whether headed by Peres or Netanyahu, to start using some of the \$10 billion in loan guarantees for the purpose for which they were originally intended: immigrant absorption."

'Yes, sheep really are stupid'

KATHY Faber was nervous when she introduced llamas to her flock of sheep.

"I thought, boy, this is going to scare those sheep right through the fence," she recalled. "But nothing happened. The sheep kind of sniffed them and said, 'Eh, another sheep.'"

Which proved one thing right away. Sheep "really are stupid," Faber said.

"They couldn't survive on their own. When you read about them in the Bible, they always have shepherds. They can't do anything themselves."

Two years later, the llamas have proved

themselves as guards. Faber hasn't lost a single sheep to predators.

Dogs are still the guards of choice among sheep ranchers, but more and more are using llamas.

"Dogs aren't as easy to manage. They tend to roam, and people tend to shoot them," said Dan Morrill, a sheep specialist for the Iowa State University Extension Service.

"On the other hand, llamas eat what sheep eat, they bond with sheep, and they'll run off canines."

The extension service interviewed 145 llama-owning sheep ranchers across the

country and found that 85 percent recommended the South American animals. Only one percent were unhappy with the llamas. (About 5 percent of Iowa's 6,000 sheep producers use llamas as guards.)

Faber said her sheep, especially the lambs, were continually threatened before she got llamas to patrol her hilly and wooded 80-acre farm. The place is loaded with coyotes. "You can hear the pack howling. Oooh, they give you the creeps," she said.

Faber watched one day as a stray dog entered one of her pastures.

"The llamas took after him. Let me tell you, that dog was running with its tail

between its legs. I never saw it again. Usually, you see a dog once, you'll see it again," she said. "Not this dog."

Llamas are not predators themselves, but they present a problem for coyotes. "A coyote weighs 11 kilograms. You got that 135-kilogram llama" Morrill said.

"They'll hold their ground. They'll spit, they'll paw. The coyote looks at that llama and says, 'Maybe not.'"

Not all llamas are suited for the job. The survey found cases in which the animals tried to mount the ewes. A few became over-protective, keeping the rancher along with the coyotes at bay. (AP)

Spring is the time to deal with parasites

IF one thing is certain it is that spring does not linger here. From winter to hot summer days there is little time. So, if you haven't started your annual battle with ticks and fleas, this is the time.

If you have had a previous problem with ticks or fleas, you might want to spray various places in the garden, especially that favorite spot under the trees or shrubs where the dog or cat likes to rest. If fleas are a particular problem, apply Ovitrol for outdoor use. If ticks have been the problem, malathion or a carbamate preparation is in order. Be sure to treat the doghouse, the area around it and other places that are not exposed to direct sunlight, which dries flea eggs and keeps them from hatching.

In your house, if you have a flea problem, then spray carpets with Ovitrol for indoor use, wash the pet's bedding in hot water and hang in the sun or machine dry. Make sure that everything the pet rests on that can be aired in the sunlight gets this natural but effective treatment, particularly sofa cushions and other furnish-

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

ings where flea larvae might develop.

As for your pets, now is the time to give them a good dusting with insecticide. If you have cats, make sure the flea powder you use is labeled as being safe for cats, which may not be able to tolerate those made for dogs. It's also time to put a new flea-and-tick collar on the animals once they've been dusted and you are sure they're clean.

Use insecticide powder all summer on animals that go outside, even if they wear flea-and-tick collars, which by themselves cannot prevent infestation.

Remember that it is cat fleas that cause the problems for both cats and dogs. If there's a place in the garden where stray, likely flea-infested cats like to loiter, dust or spray these areas regularly. The flea eggs fall from cats' coats and, given the right heat and moisture, flea larvae will hatch.

Preparations such as Ovitrol are

hormonal and kill pests by preventing the larvae from developing into adult fleas. They are non-toxic to humans and other animals.

Check your dog or cat for fleas at least once a week. You do not have to spot a flea to know they are there. In some dense pets it is almost impossible to see the parasite itself, but you will see small reddish-brown "freckles" on the skin, especially the belly and ears. These dots are the excreted droplets of digested blood deposited by fleas.

If you still have a problem, consult your veterinarian. In some areas, fleas have become resistant to certain preparations, and he or she will know which ones work best in your area.

Keep ticks under control with dusting, spraying, collars and baths. They not only take a toll of an animal's general health, but may infect it with tick fever which can also affect humans. Most of all, be alert and consistent in pest control so you and your pet can enjoy a pleasant summer.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY 5756
Main Ceremonies and Events

Reception for the Heads of the Education Establishment
Thursday, April 25

7:00 p.m. — In the presence of the President and the Minister of Education, Culture, and Sport, Caesarea Amphitheater

EVE OF REMEMBRANCE DAY FOR THE FALLEN OF ISRAEL'S WARS
Monday, April 22

3:00 p.m. — Memorial service for Bedouin fallen, in the presence of the Minister of Internal Security, Hamovil Junction

8:00 p.m. — Siren for a minute's silence, marking the start of Remembrance Day, throughout the country

8:01 p.m. — Remembrance Day for the Fallen of Israel's Wars - opening ceremony, in the presence of the President, and the IDF Chief of Staff, Western Wall, Jerusalem

REMEMBRANCE DAY FOR THE FALLEN OF ISRAEL'S WARS
Tuesday, April 23

11:00 a.m. — Siren for two minutes' silence

11:02 a.m. — Memorial services at military ceremonies, military sections of civil cemeteries, and memorial monuments, with the participation of families of the fallen, the President, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Knesset, Government Ministers, Knesset Members, and public personalities

11:02 a.m. — Memorial Gathering for the Fallen of the Illegal Immigration Movement, organized by the IDF and the Min. of Defense - Illegal Immigration Museum, Haifa

EVE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY
Tuesday, April 23

7:45 p.m. — Lighting of Beacons on Conclusion of Remembrance Day, and Proclamation of Independence Day, in the presence of the Knesset - Mt. Herzl Plaza, Jerusalem

8:45 p.m. — Address by the President - to be broadcast on TV

9:00 p.m. — Independence Day Celebrations, organized by local authorities throughout Israel

INDEPENDENCE DAY
Wednesday, April 24

7:00 a.m. — Festive prayers at synagogues throughout the country

8:00 a.m.-midnight — Celebrations and Happenings, organized by local authorities - theme: Education and Industry. Dance processions, dancing and singing, theater performances, street performances, exhibitions, entertainment stages, festivals, sports competitions, and more.

9:30 a.m. — Reception for IDF Commanders, the President's Residence, Jerusalem

10:30 a.m. — Reception for Outstanding Soldiers, President's Residence, Jerusalem

11:00 a.m. — World Bible Quiz for Jewish Youth, in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Knesset, the Minister of Education, Culture, and Sport, Jerusalem Theater

12:30 p.m. — Award of the "Teacher of Life", Prize to an outstanding teacher, broadcast live on Channel 2

5:00 p.m. — Reception for the Diplomatic Corps, President's Residence, Jerusalem

7:30 p.m. — Award of the Israel Prizes, in the presence of the President, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Knesset, the President of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Communications and the Arts, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Jerusalem Theater

Please do not bring a weapon to a ceremony. Weapons brought to a ceremony must be left at the entrance.

Key Representative Rates

Change

US dollar ... NIS 3.1900 - 0.16%

Sterling NIS 4.8456 + 0.49%

Mark NIS 2.1252 + 0.47%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS

New York market indexes

DJ Industrial	5926.48	-18.28
DJ 30	2968.38	-11.7
NASDAQ	1814.14	-0.7
NASDAQ-100	1814.14	-0.7
NASDAQ-100	1814.14	-0.7
NASDAQ-100	1814.14	-0.7

Other stock market indexes

FTSE 100	2827.1	-0.8
Tokyo Nikkei average	21533.9	+7.3
Singapore Straits index	1027.8	+0.6
Hong Kong Hang Seng index	10784.4	+2.4

Israeli stocks in NY

NYSE, AMEX

Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125

NASDAQ-100

AG Associates	6.29	-0.26
Alcatel	12.75	-0.275
Alcatel	12.75	-0.275
Alcatel	12.75	-0.275

IBM drags Wall St.

NEW YORK (AP) - Even as volatile swings in the Dow Jones industrial average grow common-place, many investors still don't expect a beloved stock to plunge more than 10 points in one day.

IBM, a favorite among conservative investors such as retirees, tripped badly Wednesday, dragging the Dow with it, after the computer maker issued a cau-

tionous outlook with its otherwise strong earnings report.

When a single component of Dow accounts for almost half of a 70-point drop, it brings into doubt long-standing presumptions of stability among the bell-

wethers that populate the index - doubly so when the culprit is as widely held as Big Blue.

IBM shares started Wednesday higher after the computer company reported its profit rose a solid 9 percent the first quarter and directors rewarded investors with a dividend increase.

But chairman Louis Gerstner Jr. described the first three months of the year as "good but uneven." And in a conference call with analysts, IBM's top financial executive warned that currency fluctuations and shifting market conditions could squeeze profit margins in the coming months.

By the closing bell, IBM stock had tumbled 9 percent to 105 1/4. Many analysts were as irked as investors.

Bonds up, blue chips ease

WALL STREET REPORT

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Bonds gained ground Friday and all but the blue-chip Dow index in the stock market managed to rise.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 16.26 points to 5,926.48. For the week, it rose 2.89 points.

Bot all the other indices ended in positive territory, including a 2.40 point rise in the Nasdaq 70 to end at a record 1,814.14.

The stock market was focused on earnings reports for the week, with surprisingly strong ones in technology stocks like Microsoft Corp.

Microsoft late Thursday reported another quarter of better-than-expected results. Microsoft stock rose 75 cents to end at a record \$109.75.

"Microsoft's results offset what IBM's did to the market," said Peggy Farley, chief executive at Amas Securities Inc.

On Wednesday, International Business Machines Corp. posted earnings that exceeded Wall Street's expectations, but its warnings of an unfavorable impact from the stronger dollar in the second quarter, sparked a 70-point drop in the Dow Jones index. On Friday, IBM was un-

IBM drags Wall St.

WALL STREET WEEK

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London hits high mark

WORLD MARKET ROUNDUP

LONDON (Reuters) - Renewed bid talk combined with widespread stock shortages and the April expiry of FTSE 100 index options helped push blue chips to new heights. The FTSE 100 index closed 36.4 points up at a record 3,857.1, surpassing the previous peak of 3,825.3 set on April 16 and leaving the index up 90.3 over the last week.

A further burst of bid speculation, combined with firm bonds, could send stocks yet higher next week. Yet some said a period of consolidation was due.

TOKYO - Shares ended firm in quiet trade, with a bullish near-term outlook overwhelming the dollar's decline against the yen. The 225-share Nikkei rose 71.34 points, or 0.33 percent, to 22,883.84, up 223.37 from last Friday and a new closing high since 22,107.12 on February 7, 1992.

PARIS - Shares closed higher, helped by an early rise on Wall Street and firm bond prices. The CAC-40 index closed up 6.49 points, or 0.31 percent, at 2,092.45 after recovering from a low of 2,077.46. It was up 17.71 on the week.

Dollar rebounds

CURRENCY REPORT

NEW YORK (AP) - The dollar rallied Friday, strengthening on a new report of German economic malaise and uncertainty over the outcome of high-level finance minister meetings this weekend in Washington.

At the close in New York, the dollar traded at 151.20 marks, up from 150.15 at the same time Thursday. The dollar traded at 107.36 yen, up from 106.65 yen at the same time Thursday.

The British pound traded at \$1.5140, down from \$1.5185. In both London and Zurich, gold closed at \$390.50, down from Thursday's closing bid of \$391.

Silver closed in London at \$5.27 a troy ounce, down from \$5.28.

Other late dollar rates in New York, compared with Thursday: 1.2775 Swiss francs, up from 1.2177; 5.1218 French francs, down from 1.567; and 1.3620 Canadian dollar, down from 1.3633.

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patrol (foreign currency deposit rates) (16.4.96)

Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (250,000)	4.825	4.750	4.125
U.S. dollar (500,000)	4.750	4.625	4.000
U.S. dollar (1,000,000)	4.625	4.500	3.875
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.375	0.375	0.325
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (19.4.96)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627	U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627
U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627	U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627
U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627	U.S. dollar	3.1627	3.1627

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

INTERNATIONAL STOCK PRICES

Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg
Alcatel	12.75	-0.275	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125

INTERNATIONAL STOCK PRICES

Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125

MUTUAL FUNDS

Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg	Name	Price	Chg
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125
Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125	Ami Tel Aviv	31.25	+0.125

